Bibliographic

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Set     Items   Description
S1   41762116   BRAIN? OR CNS? OR NERVOUS? OR SENSORY? OR INVOK? OR EVOK? -
              OR PROCESS? OR STIMUL? OR TACTILE? OR VISUAL? OR AUDITORY? OR
              AUDIO? OR ELECTRIC? OR CURRENT?
S2   38126325   SIGNAL? OR ACTIVIT? OR RESPONSE? OR REACTION? OR POTENTIAL?
               OR BIORESPONSE? OR ELECTRORESPONSE? OR BIOACTIVIT? OR BIOSIG-
              NAL? OR BIOPOTENTIAL? OR ELECTROPOTENTIAL?
S3   49255985   DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR MONITOR? OR DETERMIN? OR ACQUIR? OR -
              QUANTIF? OR TAKEN OR ASSESS? OR ESTIMAT?
S4    3878102   DELAY? OR PAUS? OR LAG? OR TIMELAG? OR WAIT? OR POSTPON? OR
               DEFER? OR PREDETERMIN?
S5   14966366   HOLD? OR HELD OR SUBSEQUENT? OR THEREAFTER? OR PENDENCY? OR
              IDLE? OR PRIOR?
S6    4434785   S1(5N)S2
S7     625117   S6(10N)S3
S8       9027   S7(10N)S4
S9   18487784   S1/DE
S10      6626   S8 AND S9
S11   1067892   MILLISECOND? OR MS
S13        41   S10(10N)S11
S14     14468   S11(5N)S4
S15        16   RD S13  (unique items)
S17       501   S14(10N)S6
S18        31   S17(10N)S3
S19        24   S18 NOT S15
S20        14   RD  (unique items)
S21   1475620   S6/2004:2011
S22   2959165   S6 NOT S21
S23    107946   S22(10N)(S4:S5)
S24     12748   S23(10N)S3
S25        81   S24(10N)S11
S26        65   S25 NOT (S15 OR S20)
S27        30   RD  (unique items)
```

? **show files**

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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2011/Mar 02
         (c) format only 2011 Dialog
File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2011/Feb W4
         (c) 2011 The Thomson Corporation
File 972:EMBASE 1947-2011/Mar 04
         (c) 2011 Elsevier B.V.
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2011/Feb W4
         (c) 2011 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File   6:NTIS 1964-2011/Mar W1
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File   2:INSPEC 1898-2011/Feb W4
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File  45:EMCare 2011/Feb W4
         (c) 2011 Elsevier B.V.
File 144:Pascal 1973-2011/Feb W4
         (c) 2011 INIST/CNRS
File  24:CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2011/Jan
         (c) 2011 CSA.
File  23:CSA Technology Research Database 1963-2011/Feb
         (c) 2011 CSA.
File  95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2010/Oct W3
         (c) 2010 FIZ TECHNIK
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File 256:TecTrends 1982-2011/Feb W3
         (c) 2011 Info.Sources Inc. All rights res.
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2011/Jan
         (c) 2011 The HW Wilson Co.
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2011/Feb
         (c) 2011 ProQuest Info&Learning
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         (c) 2011 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 188:Health Devices Sourcebook 2007
         ECRI (A nonprofit agency)
File 198:Health Devices Alerts(R) 1977-2007/May W3
         (c) 2007 ECRI-nonprft agncy
File  10:AGRICOLA 70-2011/Feb
         (c) format only 2011 Dialog
File 203:AGRIS 1974-2011/Jan
         Dist by NAL, Intl Copr. All rights reserved
File  50:CAB Abstracts 1972-2011/Feb W4
         (c) 2011 CAB International
File  98:General Sci Abs 1984-2011/Jan
         (c) 2011 The HW Wilson Co.
File 138:Physical Education Index 1990-2011/Jan
         (c) 2011 CSA.
```

15/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

10813432 **PMID:** 1438317 **Record Identifier:** PMC50485
Dynamic mapping of the human visual cortex by high-speed magnetic resonance imaging.

Blamire A M; Ogawa S; Ugurbil K; Rothman D; McCarthy G; Ellermann J M; Hyder F; Rattner Z; Shulman R G
Department of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06510.
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (UNITED STATES) Nov 15 1992 , 89 (22) p11069-73 , **ISSN:** 0027-8424--Print 0027-8424--Linking
Journal Code: 7505876
Contract/Grant No.: DK34576-07; DK; NIDDK NIH HHS United States
Publishing Model Print; Cites Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1990 Dec;87(24):9868-72 PMID 2124706; Cites Science. 1991 Nov 1;254(5032):716-9 PMID 1948051; Cites Nature. 1988 Feb 18;331(6157):585-9 PMID 3277066; Cites Nature. 1986 Nov 27-Dec 3;324(6095):361-4 PMID 3785405; Cites J Appl Physiol. 1954 Jun;6(12):731-44 PMID 13174454; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1992 Mar;24(1):182-8 PMID 1556926; Cites Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1992 Jul 1;89(13):5951-5 PMID 1631079; Cites Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1990 Aug;87(16):6082-6 PMID 2117272; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1990 Apr;14(1):68-78 PMID 2161986; Cites Science. 1988 Jul 22;241(4864):462-4 PMID 3260686; Cites Ann Neurol. 1985 Mar;17(3):303-5 PMID 3873210; Cites Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1992 Jun 15;89(12):5675-9 PMID 1608978; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1992 Jun;25(2):390-7 PMID 1614324; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1991 Nov;22(1):159-66 PMID 1798390; Cites Magn Reson Med. 1990 May;14(2):249-65 PMID 2345506
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Other Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
We report the use of high-speed magnetic resonance imaging to follow the changes in image intensity in the human visual cortex during stimulation by a flashing checkerboard stimulus. Measurements were made in a 2.1-T, 1-m-diameter magnet, part of a Bruker Biospec spectrometer that we had programmed to do echo-planar imaging. A 15-cm-diameter surface coil

was used to transmit and receive signals. Images were acquired during periods of stimulation from 2 s to 180 s. Images were acquired in 65.5 ms in a 10-mm slice with in-plane voxel size of 6 x 3 mm. Repetition time (TR) was generally 2 s, although for the long flashing periods, TR = 8 s was used. Voxels were located onto an inversion recovery image taken with 2 x 2 mm in-plane resolution. Image intensity increased after onset of the stimulus. The mean change in signal relative to the prestimulation level (delta S/S) was 9.7% (SD = 2.8%, n = 20) with an echo time of 70 **ms**. Irrespective of the period of **stimulation**, the increase in magnetic resonance **signal** intensity was **delayed** relative to the stimulus. The mean **delay measured** from the start of stimulation for each protocol was as follows: 2-s stimulation, delay = 3.5 s (SD = 0.5 s, n = 10) (the delay exceeds stimulus duration); 20- to 24-s stimulation, delay = 5 s (SD = 2 s, n = 20).
Descriptors: *Brain Mapping; *Visual Cortex--anatomy and histology--AH; *Visual Cortex --physiology--PH **;** Humans; Magnetic Resonance Imaging--methods--MT; Mathematics; Models, Theoretical; Photic Stimulation; Reference Values; Supine Position; Time Factors
Record Date Created: 19921223
Record Date Completed: 19921223
...change in signal relative to the prestimulation level (delta S/S) was 9.7% (SD = 2.8%, n = 20) with an echo time of 70 **ms**. Irrespective of the period of **stimulation**, the increase in magnetic resonance **signal** intensity was **delayed** relative to the stimulus. The mean **delay measured** from the start of stimulation for each protocol was as follows: 2-s stimulation, delay = 3.5 s (SD = 0.5 s, n = 10) (the... **(**

15/5,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

15801912 **Biosis No.:** 200000520225
^Delay of the execution of rapid finger movement by magnetic stimulation of the ipsilateral hand-associated motor cortex

Author: Meyer Bernd-Ulrich (Reprint); Voss Martin
Author Address: Department of Neurology, Unit for Motor Disturbances and Cortex Function, Charite, Augustenburger Platz 1, Campus Virchow-Klinikum, 13353, Berlin, Germany**Germany
Journal: Experimental Brain Research 134 (4): p 477-482 October, 2000 2000
Medium: print
ISSN: 0014-4819
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English

Abstract: We investigated the influence of focal transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) of the hand-associated motor cortex on the execution of ipsilateral finger-lifting movements in six humans. In a simple reaction time paradigm, suprathreshold TMS (1.6- to 2.1-fold of the response threshold determined at rest) was performed at intervals of 40, 70, 80, 90, and 100 **ms** after the **auditory** "go" **signal**. Movement onset was **measured** with an accelerometer. TMS **delayed** the execution of ipsilateral finger movement when the cortex stimulus preceded the onset of the intended movement by about 25-65 ms. Taking the corticomuscular conduction times to the activated muscles into account, TMS suppressed the output from the motor cortex in a period 6-45 ms after the contralateral motor cortex was stimulated. Such timing would be compatible with an interhemispheric inhibition similar to the previously described ipsilateral inhibition of ongoing tonic motor activity. The delay of the movement was 40 ms. The function of the neuronal structures mediating interhemispheric inhibition might be to suppress the coactivation of the other hand during unilateral finger movements within bimanual motor tasks.

DESCRIPTORS:
Major Concepts: Movement and Support; Nervous System--Neural Coordination

Biosystematic Names: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
Organisms: human (Hominidae)
Organisms: Parts Etc: corpus callosum--nervous system; hand-associated motor cortex--nervous system
Common Taxonomic Terms: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
Methods & Equipment: electromyography--analytical method; focal transcranial magnetic stimulation--analytical method
Miscellaneous Terms: Concept Codes: bimanual motor task; coactivation suppression; interhemispheric inhibition; rapid finger movement--onset delay; tonic motor activity--ipsilateral inhibition
Concept Codes:
12002 Physiology - General
20504 Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry
Biosystematic Codes:
86215 Hominidae

Abstract: ...TMS (1.6- to 2.1-fold of the response threshold determined at rest) was performed at intervals of 40, 70, 80, 90, and 100 **ms** after the **auditory** "go" **signal**. Movement onset was **measured** with an accelerometer. TMS **delayed** the execution of ipsilateral finger movement when the cortex stimulus preceded the onset of the intended movement by about 25-65 ms. Taking the corticomuscular...

15/5,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

10647388 **Biosis No.:** 199191030279
^THE INVOLVEMENT OF N METHYL-D-ASPARTATE RECEPTORS IN INDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF LONG-TERM POTENTIATION IN RAT VISUAL CORTEX

Author: ARTOLA A (Reprint); SINGER W
Author Address: DEP NEUROPHYSIOL, MAX-PLANCK-INST BRAIN RESEARCH, DEUTSCHORDENSTR 46, D-6000 FRANKFURT/M, W GER**WEST GERMANY
Journal: European Journal of Neuroscience 2 (3): p 254-269 1990
ISSN: 0953-816X
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: ENGLISH

Abstract: Pyramidal neurons from layers II and III of rat visual cortex slices were studied with intracellular recordings. The involvement of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors was investigated: (1) in the synaptic response to the white matter stimulation; (2) in the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP); and (3) in the maintenance of LTP. Bath application of 25 .mu.M of 2-amino-5-phosphonovalerate (APV), an NMDA receptor antagonist, caused a slight (<10%) reduction of the amplitude of the synaptic response elicited by white matter stimulation. The APV-sensitive excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP) had a longer peak latency and duration than the APV-resistant EPSP. Bath application of 10 .mu.M of 6-cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline-2,3-dione (CNQX), a non-NMDA glutamate receptor antagonist, revealed a CNQX-resistant EPSP in response to white matter stimulation which was APV-sensitive. The time course of the CNQX-resistant EPSP was similar to that of the APV-sensitive EPSP and its onset latency was similar to that of the synaptic response in normal medium. Bath application of the GABA-A antagonist bicuculline (0.1 to 0.5 .mu.M) led to a progressive enhancement of the amplitude of the APV-sensitive EPSP. At bicuculline concentrations above 0.3 .mu.M the amplitude of this EPSP increased with membrane depolarization as was the case for the CNQX-resistant EPSP implying that the NMDA receptors were located on the recorded neuron. The susceptibility of the cells to

undergo LTP was tested at various concentrations of bicuculline. The effectiveness of bicuculline treatment was **quantified** by comparing the amplitudes of the synaptic **response** to just subthreshold **stimuli** at two post-stimulus **delays**: (i) at 22 **ms**, which corresponds to the time to peak of both the initial inhibitory postsynaptic potential and the APV-sensitive EPSP; and (ii) at 8-11 ms post-stimulus, which corresponds to the peak of the postsynaptic potential (PSP) in normal medium. Bath application of APV, 20 min after the conditioning tetanus, allowed the authors to measure the amplitude of the APV-sensitive EPSP in the potentiated response. In normal medium, the ratio of the late over the early PSP amplitude was 33.6 .+. 4.1% and tetanic stimulation failed to induce LTP. The conditions remained the same at bicuculline concentrations of 0.1 to 0.2 .mu.M. At higher concentrations of bicuculline the amplitude ratio of late versus early PSP increased and tetanic stimulation iduced LTP. In cells, in which bicuculline had caused small ratio increases, only the APV-sensitive EPSP underwent LTP. In cells in which bicuculline had caused large ratio changes, both the APV-resistant and the APV-sensitive EPSP showed LTP. Together with the previous finding that blockade of NMDA receptors prevents LTP (Artola and Singer, 1987) these results suggest that there is a threshold for LTP induction, which is only reached if NMDA receptor-gated channels are sufficiently activated. The data indicate further that the NMDA receptor-mediated EPSP is itself susceptible to LTP whereby its LTP threshold is lower than that of the APV-resistant EPSP. Given the different LTP thresholds of the APV-resistant and APV-sensitive EPSPs, the possibility is raised that their potentiation depends on different mechanisms.

Registry Numbers: 56-12-2: GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID
Descriptors: EXCITATORY POSTSYNAPTIC POTENTIAL GAMMA AMINOBUTYRIC ACID NEOCORTEX ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY
DESCRIPTORS:
Major Concepts: Cell Biology; Membranes--Cell Biology; Nervous System--Neural Coordination; Sense Organs--Sensory Reception
Biosystematic Names: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
Common Taxonomic Terms: Animals; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Nonhuman Mammals; Rodents; Vertebrates
Chemicals & Biochemicals: GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID
Concept Codes:
02506 Cytology - Animal
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10504 Biophysics - Methods and techniques
10508 Biophysics - Membrane phenomena
20004 Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry
20504 Nervous system - Physiology and biochemistry
Biosystematic Codes:
86375 Muridae

Abstract: ...on the recorded neuron. The susceptibility of the cells to undergo LTP was tested at various concentrations of bicuculline. The effectiveness of bicuculline treatment was **quantified** by comparing the amplitudes of the synaptic **response** to just subthreshold **stimuli** at two post-stimulus **delays**: (i) at 22 **ms**, which corresponds to the time to peak of both the initial inhibitory postsynaptic potential and the APV-sensitive EPSP; and (ii) at 8-11 ms...

27/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

15218311 **PMID:** 12135963
Responses to single pulse electrical stimulation identify epileptogenesis in the human brain in vivo.

Valentin A; Anderson M; Alarcon G; Seoane J J Garcia; Selway R; Binnie C D; Polkey C E
Division of Neuroscience, Guy's, King's and St. Thomas' School of Medicine, King's College Hospital, London, UK.
Brain - a journal of neurology (England) Aug 2002 , 125 (Pt 8) p1709-18 , **ISSN:** 0006-8950--Print 0006-8950--Linking **Journal Code:** 0372537
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS
The aim of the present study was to investigate in vivo cortical excitability in the human brain. We studied 45 consecutive patients with refractory epilepsy in whom subdural or intracerebral electrodes were implanted for **assessment prior** to epilepsy surgery. We compared cortical **responses** to single pulse **stimulation** (up to 8 mA, 1 **ms** duration) in areas where seizure onset occurred, with responses recorded elsewhere. Two main types of responses were seen: (i) 'early responses', spikes and/or slow waves starting within 100 ms after the stimulus which were observed in most regions in all patients; and (ii) 'delayed responses', spikes or sharp waves occurring between 100 ms and 1 s after stimulation which were seen in some regions in 27 patients. The distributions of early and delayed responses were compared with the topography of seizure onset. Whereas early responses were seen in most regions and seem to be a normal response of the cortex to single pulse stimulation, the distributions of delayed responses were significantly associated with the regions where seizure onset occurred. We conclude that the presence of delayed responses can identify regions of hyperexcitable cortex in the human brain. The study of delayed responses may improve our understanding of the physiology and dynamics of neuronal circuits in epileptic tissue and may have an immediate clinical application in assessment of candidates for surgical treatment of epilepsy.
Tags: Female; Male
Descriptors: *Brain--physiopathology--PP; *Cerebral Cortex--physiopathology--PP; *Electroencephalography; *Epilepsy--diagnosis--DI; *Seizures --physiopathology--PP ; Adolescent; Adult; Electric Stimulation--methods--MT; Epilepsy --physiopathology--PP; Evoked Potentials--physiology--PH; Humans; Middle Aged; Organ Specificity; Reaction Time
Record Date Created: 20020723
Record Date Completed: 20020904
...in vivo cortical excitability in the human brain. We studied 45 consecutive patients with refractory epilepsy in whom subdural or intracerebral electrodes were implanted for **assessment prior** to epilepsy surgery. We compared cortical **responses** to single pulse **stimulation** (up to 8 mA, 1 **ms** duration) in areas where seizure onset occurred, with responses recorded elsewhere. Two main types of responses were seen: (i) 'early responses', spikes and/or slow... (

Full Text

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Set      Items    Description
S1    27910474    BRAIN? OR CNS? OR NERVOUS? OR SENSORY? OR INVOK? OR EVOK? -
             OR PROCESS? OR STIMUL? OR TACTILE? OR VISUAL? OR AUDITORY? OR
             AUDIO? OR ELECTRIC? OR CURRENT?
S2    17494228    SIGNAL? OR ACTIVIT? OR RESPONSE? OR REACTION? OR POTENTIAL?
              OR BIORESPONSE? OR ELECTRORESPONSE? OR BIOACTIVIT? OR BIOSIG-
             NAL? OR BIOPOTENTIAL? OR ELECTROPOTENTIAL?
S3    22249084    DETECT? OR MEASUR? OR MONITOR? OR DETERMIN? OR ACQUIR? OR -
             QUANTIF? OR TAKEN OR ASSESS? OR ESTIMAT?
S4     5448158    DELAY? OR PAUS? OR LAG? OR TIMELAG? OR WAIT? OR POSTPON? OR
              DEFER? OR PREDETERMIN?
S5    16743658    HOLD? OR HELD OR SUBSEQUENT? OR THEREAFTER? OR PENDENCY? OR
```

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              IDLE? OR PRIOR?
S6    11913326   SECOND? OR MILLISECOND? OR MS
S7     1163006   S1(5N)S2
S8      555221   S7/2004:2011
S9      607785   S7 NOT S8
S10      89721   S9(10N)S3
S11     584184   (S4:S5)(10N)S6
S12         53   S10(20N)S11
S13         41   RD  (unique items)
S14        524   S9(20N)S11
S15         69   S14(20N)S3
S16         39   S15 NOT S13
S17         26   RD  (unique items)
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? **show files**

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File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2011/Mar 03
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File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2011/Mar 02
         (c) 2011 Gale/Cengage
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2011/Mar 03
         (c) 2011 Gale/Cengage
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2011/Jan 03
         (c) 2011 Gale/Cengage
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2011/Feb W4
         (c) 2011 ESPICOM Bus.Intell.
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2011/Feb W3
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File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2011/Mar 04
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File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2011/Mar 03
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File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports 1995-2011/Feb W1
         (c) 2011 NewsRx
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2011/Jan 28
         (c) 2011 Gale/Cengage
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2011/Feb W4
         (c) 2011 Mass. Med. Soc.
File 457:The Lancet 1992-2011/Feb W2
         (c) 2011 Elsevier Limited.All rights res
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2011/Jan 12
         (c) 2011 Gale/Cengage
File 647:UBM Computer Fulltext 1988-2011/Feb W4
         (c) 2011 UBM, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2006/Sep W1
         (c) 2006 IDG Communications
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13/5,K/26 (Item 5 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

01099845 **Supplier Number:** 04251637 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Induction of synaptic potentiation in hippocampus by patterned stimulation involves two events.

Larson, John; Lynch, Gary
Science , v232 , p985(4)
May 23 ,
1986
Publication Format: Magazine/Journal
ISSN: 0036-8075
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic
Word Count: 2678 **Line Count:** 00268
Captions: Demonstration of separate priming and consolidation stages. (graph); Slope of population EPSP evoked by test pulses. (graph); Average percentage increase of the slope of Population EPSP. (table); Effect of priming on postsynaptic responses. (graph)

Special Features: illustration; graph; table
Descriptors: Neurophysiology--Research; Neural transmission--Research; Electroencephalography--Research; Hippocampus (Brain)--Research
File Segment: MI File 47
...and consolidation stages, then only the responses evoked by the delayed burst input should have been potentiated.

A very robust and stable LTP appeared in **responses evoked** by the **second** (**delayed**) electrode with no **detectable** changes in the responses elicited by the first electrode (Fig. 1, B and C). We have obtained this result in five different experiments with intracellular...